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WHOLE NUMBER 44.

THOMAS TIGAR.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

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than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

PROSPECTUS

Der ersten Deutschen Zeitung im Staate
Indiana, unter dem Namen:

DER

Deutsche Beobachter VON INDIANA.

LAENGST war es schon wohl
ein Beduerfnis, dass in einem
Staate, worin so viele Deutsche woh-
nen wie in Indiana, auch eine
Deutsche Zeitung erschiene, welche
es sich zur Pflicht macht, nicht nur
die Deutsche Muttersprache zu er-
halten, sondern auch ihren Lesern
sowohl in commercieller als oeco-
nomischer Hinsicht die neuesten Er-
findungen mitzutheilen, und vor-
nehmlich so viel in ihren Kraeften
steht die rein Democratiche Grund-
saetze zu verbreiten und zu verthei-
digen. Der Deutsche Beobachter
macht es sich zur Pflicht, so viel in
seinen Kraeften steht, die Rechte
und Freiheit der Buerger zu verthei-
digen, die recht Democratiche
Grundsaez aufrecht zu erhalten
und gegen die Angriffe und Ver-
leumdungen des Whyegthums zu
beschuetzen; das Neueste von Eu-
ropa und hier seinen Lesern mitzu-
theilen, und zur Unterhaltung und
Vergnuegen seiner schoenen Leser-
innen Erzaeehlungen Gedichte und
Raethsel mit beizufuegen. Er wird
keine Muehe sparen, die gerechten
Ansprueche seiner geehrten Les-
er und Leserinnen zu befriedigen,
tut aber auch zugleich um guetliche
Nachsicht, wenn es gleich anfangs
noch nicht ganz ihren Erwartungen
entsprechen sollte, und empfiehlt sich
dann ganz besonders zu einer recht
zahlreichen Subscription.

BEDINGUNGEN:

Der DEUTSCHE BEOBSACHTER er-
scheint regemaessig jede Woche in
FORT WAYNE sobald die Deutschen
Drucker Lettern angelangt sind.—
Der Preis ist fuer ein Jahr \$1 50
in Vorausbezahlung, oder \$2 00 im
Laufe des Jahrs. Keiner Kann
die Zeitung aufgeben, bis alle Rueck-
staende bezahlt sind. Briefe und
Mittheilungen werden nur aus der
Post Office genommen, wenn sie fran-
cirt sind. Bekantmachungen, so-
wohl hiesige wie auswaeertige, wer-
den nur gegen Zahlung eingerueckt,
wofuer der Preis so gering als moeg-
lich soll gestellt werden, und in der
naechsten Nummer angegeben wer-
den soll. Wer 10 subscribenten
einsammelt, und den betrag einset-
det, erhaelt 12 Exemplare zuges-
chikt. Die Herren Post Meister
machen es zu ihre Pflicht Geld und
Subscribenten post frei einzusen-
den.

Dr. C. SCHMITZ,
Redacteur.
THOMAS TIGAR,
Drucker.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS

IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Allen county, February 6, August 14.
Adams " March 6, September 4.
Wells " March 13, September 11.
Huntington " March 20, September 18.
Whitley " March 27, September 25.
Noble " April 3, October 2.
Lagrange " April 10, October 9.
Steuben " April 24, October 23.
De Kalb " May 1, October 30.
J. W. Borden, President Judge.
W. H. Coombs, Prosecuting Attorney.

FORT WAYNE MAILS.

Logansport, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednes-
day, and Friday mornings.

[During canal navigation this mail will arrive
on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart
on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

Muncie City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday;
departs Sunday and Wednesday.

Piquette, arrives Monday and Thursday; de-
parts Tuesday and Friday.

Winchester, arrives Monday and Thursday; de-
parts Tuesday and Friday.

Elkhart, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; de-
parts Wednesday and Sunday.

Whit Pigeon, arrives Thursday; departs Tues-
day.

Branch C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Mon-
day.

Fulda, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday.
Whitney C. H. departs Friday morning, returns
in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

THE MUSE.

I LOVE THE MAN.

I love the man who calmly rests
When wealth and friends are flown,
Who peace and love, those heavenly guests,
Securely makes his own;
Who never looks to earth for bliss,
Whose treasure is the skies;
To whom keen sorrow's dark abyss
Brings no depressive sighs.

I love the man who kindly bears
The haughty tyrant's frown;
Alike to friend and foe he wears
The look of calm renown.
The proud contempt, the conscious slight,
Do not affect his soul;
He's firmer in the truth and right,
As passion's billows roll.

I love the man who kindly gives,
As Heaven has blest his store—
Who shares the gifts that he receives,
With them that need them more.
Whose melting heart of pity moves
O'er sorrow and distress—
Of all his friends who mostly loves,
The poor—the fatherless.

I love the man who scorns to be
To name of sect, a slave—
Whose soul is like the sunshine free—
Free as the ocean wave;
Who when he sees oppression—wrong—
Speaks out in thunder tone—
Who feels with truth that he is strong
To grapple e'en with thrones.

I love the man who shuns to do
An action mean or low—
Who will a noble course pursue
To stranger, friend or foe—
Who seeks for justice, not for gain,
Is merciful and kind—
Who will not give a heedless pain,
In body or in mind.

I love the man whose only boast
Is wisdom, virtue, right,
Who feels if truth is ever lost
His honor has a blight
Who never evades by look or sign
In every place the same;
He thinks the glories are divine
Which cluster round his name.

BUFFALO WITHOUT BANKS.—It seems
from the accounts we hear, that some new
ideas are breaking upon the minds of the
Buffalo people, while they have no banks
among them. They find that they can now
obtain at home, with ease, drafts on the east
for 3-4th per cent. at the very time when the
banks of Rochester, Canandaigua, and
Utica, are charging one per cent. for drafts
on the same point. They can readily make
loans for seven per cent. and no questions
are asked respecting the use to which
the money will be applied. Their circulation of
money is equal to their wants, and more of
it is specie than formerly. At the same
time, we are told, that quite a majority of the
business men of the place are opposed to the
establishment of a bank of any kind there.
Indeed they would consider it a greater evil
than benefit to them, if a safety fund institu-
tion were located in their midst, and in full
operation. Free trade in money affords them
greater facilities and advantages, and at a
cheaper rate, than can be obtained from in-
corporated institutions. The taut, it is said,
is thrown in the faces of some of the officers
of the Rochester banks that, in spite of all
their privileges, individuals in Buffalo can
undersell them on eastern drafts, one quarter
per cent. We are disposed to believe that,
if all restraining laws were abolished, and the
privileges restored to the community,
which have been taken from them and given
to the banks, private enterprise would give
these institutions some such competition, as
private enterprises have given the Post office
department.—N. Y. Evening Post.

REGULATING EXCHANGES.

The exchanges of the country are restored
to a specie basis, with the single exception
of Alabama. Our table of domestic ex-
changes therefore, which we have kept standing
for five years past, has lost its honor and its
use. This is a triumph of natural remedies,
in other words, of Free Trade—which we
hope our countrymen will notice, and become
more sure that the regulations which exist in
the nature of things, possess a power to re-
store order beyond that of any other regulators
which have been invented. The truth about
the matter is, that in disturbing the regulating
powers the Creator established, we created
cob works of our own, to counteract the
benevolent workings of his principles, and
we built theory upon theory, and regulation
upon regulation, until the misshapen mass
began to break. One timber after another
gave way, until the whole was levelled with
the earth; if not now lower than that. Here
the great principles which we had foolishly
rejected, took up our disordered affairs, and
show what perfect work they have made! The
exchanges of the country were NEVER in so
good a state as now. The rates of discount
are exceedingly small, and the facilities of
collecting and remitting as good as can be
desired. More and better than all, the ex-
changes in their present arrangement, can-
not be thrown out of order. If we will but
let the currency and the exchanges alone,
they will remain sound to the end of the
world, even though that event should not
happen until a thousand years from next A-
pril. Let us then be contented and thank-
ful, and never get up another rebellion a-
gainst the laws of currency, and then we
shall avoid another six year's fogging.—
Journal of Commerce.

The specie in the New York banks has
accumulated to an extent never before known.
The tendency of all specie is to the interior,
and when the communications are opened in
the spring, the masses of specie will move in
all directions, animating labor and invigora-
ting trade. The progress of business is tri-
umphantly vindicating the laws of commo-
dity, showing, that without chartered mono-
polies, or the interference of government, ex-
changes fall to the lowest specie rates, and
retain a uniformity not to be reached by any
artificial process.

The Wedding in Court.

A ROMANTIC SWISS TALE.

CHAPTER I.

THE HUNT.

It was one fine day in September, nearly
forty years ago, that a young man of the up-
per Engadine, named Aloys Voghel, set out
full of joy and confidence to hunt the chamois
for the last time that season, in one of the
highest ranges of Mount Bernina. His enjoy-
ment in this sport, which is well known to
amount to absolute passion in those accu-
stomed to brave its peril, was perhaps heighten-
ed by the reflection, that after his approaching
marriage with the object of his early affection,
the beautiful Clara Meyer, whose fond en-
treates and persuasive smiles, which even
on the present occasion, had half succeeded
in dissuading him from the enterprise, would
probably be often exerted to forbid its repe-
tition, and transform the fearless chamois
hunter into a quiet, peaceable husbandman.
For this, once, then, at least, he determined to
enjoy, to the highest degree of excitement,
the fearful pastime; and with all the enthu-
siasm of youth and happiness, he bounded
from rock to rock, as he caught glimpses of
the object of his pursuit, calculated to lure him
to the highest and most unexplored regions
of the mountain.

He was unencumbered, except by his rifle
and a light pick-axe, indispensable for occa-
sionally hewing out footpaths, in the frozen
snow; a game bag slung over his shoulder,
containing a pair of sharp piked paddles to
fasten on the shoes in scaling icy pinacles,
a large clasp-knife to dismember the prey,
and the slender stores of bread, cheese, and
kirschwasser, with which our hardy moun-
taineers support life, under circumstances of
extreme peril and fatigue. The fineness of
the weather, the magnificence of the objects
which surrounded him, his own bright pros-
pects of approaching felicity, combined to
raise the spirits of the jocund hunter, and
when at length he descended at no great dis-
tance before him, a herd of scattered chamois,
whose vigilant sentinel, trusting apparently
to their inaccessible situation, seemed slum-
bering on her post, his exultation was com-
plete.

Fastening on his piked paddles, he crept
silently round an icy ledge, whose dizzy para-
pet was suspended over an abyss, which
any but a chamois hunter would have shud-
dered to behold, and taking deliberate aim at
the prime animal of the herd, he had the
satisfaction of laying it dead at the feet of his
startled companions. The report of the piece
reverberating from rock to rock, awakened
many a mountain echo, and after a moment
(allowed by every cautious hunter to ascer-
tain that the vibration of the atmosphere had
not disturbed the impending mass of snow,) the
joyful youth rushed forward to take posses-
sion of his prey.

His first business, as an experienced chas-
seur, was to secure the valuable skin; this
he stripped off, and after propitiating the
mountain vultures by a tribute of the offals
and inferior parts of the animal, he made of
the skin, attached together by the four legs,
a sort of knapsack, into which he put the
horns, (a trophy of the age and strength of
his victim,) the precious fat, and the more
esteemed and delicate parts of the flesh.
Fain would he have pursued the bewildered
herd into still more inaccessible retreats, but
this the approaching shades of evening would
have rendered too imprudent; and satisfied,
for Clara's sake, with this comparatively easy
triumph, he descended singing a hunter's car-
ol, into those lower mountain ranges, where
he might safely pass the night.

Over the side of the mountain which he
chose for his descent for the sake of vari-
ety, though not precisely the nearest to his na-
tive village, lay a path little frequented, and
very difficult, but occasionally used by those
well acquainted with a country, as a passage
into Italy, the northern parts of which, it is
well known, are chiefly supplied with confec-
tioners and sellers of lemonade, by the mi-
gratory inhabitants of the Engadine, who how-
ever, seldom fail to return with their little
earnings and pass the evening of life in their
native valley. Along this path, (which he
knew would at no great distance bring him
to a group of Chalets, where he might pass
the night) Aloys gaily proceeded, many a
bright vision of love and happiness beguiling
the tedium of the way when, on turning an
angle in the path occasioned by the recent
fall of a mighty fragment from above, his
merry strain died upon his lips and joy gave
place to horror, on beholding, across the path
before him, the body of a murdered man!

A sight so rare in these peaceful regions,
for a moment deprived the bold hunter of
sense and motion, but quickly surmounting
his weakness, and inspired by the warmth
which still animated the body, with a faint
hope of restoring life, he hesitated not a mo-
ment to cut the cord which bound round his
neck his recent prey, (which rolled unheeded
down the precipice,) and to throw over his
shoulder the unhappy stranger, whose blood,
notwithstanding Aloys's hasty attempts to
staunch it, still oozed from a deep knife
wound in his side.

With strength rendered almost supernat-
ural by hope and compassion, he fled with his
burden towards the Chalets; before he could
reach them, exhausted nature compelled him
to take a moment's breathing space, and once
more to lay upon the turf beside him his mel-
ancholy load. Ere he could resume his task
he saw advancing towards him a party of
herdsmen, who gathering round the body ex-
pressed in various ways their horror at a
scene so awful, while one of the more aged
tried the rude means, his experience sug-
gested, to recall the vital spark. It had, how-
ever, finally deserted its mortal tenement,
and this sad certainty soon left both parties
at leisure to inquire into the circumstances
which had actually drawn them together.

Aloys could only attribute to a special in-
terposition of Providence, his having been
induced to select for his return a path by no
means the most obvious or direct; and this
belief gained ground in his mind, when, on
examining more attentively the features of
the dead he recalled to his remembrance
those of an inhabitant of his native valley,
who had left some years before to follow his
fortunes on the Italian side of the mountains.
This the papers found on the victim confir-
med; but if any property had been about his

person, it had been carried off by the assas-
sin.

The herdsmen had, they said, been drawn
to the spot by the importunities of a faithful
dog, who now lay whining by the side of the
body, and menacing those who attempted to
remove it. Aloys willingly proffered his aid
in assisting to convey it to the nearest village,
as the herdsmen could ill be spared from their
flocks, but though too conscious of innocence
even to dream of incurring on himself the
slightest suspicion, he could not help feeling
that there was something ominous in thus
centering in funeral procession, a place
which he had passed through but two days
before in pursuit of pleasure and of fame.
The latter he had lost the means of earning,
by the sacrifice to humanity of every vestige
of his prey; having been too much agitated
to rescue from the general oblivion, even the
horns and more portable remnants of his
spoil. He, however, felt a sort of satisfaction
in recollecting, that falling in the delight of
success neglected to wipe the blood from
his countenance, that would at least
bear witness to the authenticity of his tale
of triumph.

As the bearers of the mournful burden ap-
proached, early on the following day, the
smiling village of S—, they were sur-
prised to see coming towards them a concourse
of the inhabitants, to whom they hardly de-
emed it possible the catastrophe could already
be known, among whom, to their still greater
astonishment, they descried the officers of
justice evidently prepared to secure a crim-
inal. One of the bearers whose impotence
made him run on to ascertain the cause of
assemblage, hastily returned, and informed
his companions, that the murder was already
known at S—, and that its inhabitants
were advancing, animated by one common
spirit to seek the body and pursue the assas-
sin.

At daybreak, the brother of the deceased,
a retired soldier residing with his parents,
had rushed wild with horror and dismay, in-
to the presence of the Landmann, and in-
formed him, that having received a letter from
his brother, apprising him of his intention to
return from Italy by the path over the Bernina,
he had set out with the view of accelerating
a joyful meeting, and beguiling with his
society the tedium of the way, that on
advancing to a spot which he described, he
had heard the groans of a wounded person,
and rushing forward, had discovered his
brother weltering in his blood. His first im-
pulse, after receiving the victim's last sigh,
had been to attempt to carry his remains for
safety to the Chalets below; but being him-
self weak and low in stature, and perceiving
his inmates already attracted by the dog, he
had deemed it more urgent to proceed by
moonlight through well known paths to
S—, and solicit the aid of justice to
pursue the murderer. His tale, vouched as
it was by his distracted air, and even his
blood stained garments, excited universal
sympathy, and roused the whole peaceful
population to assist his just revenge. On whom
could suspicion fall? No nightly plunderers
haunted these pastoral regions, nor could
such entertain hopes of booty in frequenting
a pass rarely used, and known but to the
herdsmen of the neighboring valleys. Not
the slightest grounds for conjecture had pre-
sented itself to the bewildered rustic, till the
unexpected appearance of Aloys Voghel with
the body, and the account of his rencontre,
as given by the foremost herdsmen, seemed
to strike with a sudden suspicion, one or two
of the inhabitants to whom the honest and
undesigning character of the youth were
least well known. A slight whisper began
to circulate among the peasants, on the ap-
parent improbability of his pursuing accident,
tally a path not leading directly to his object,
and still more of so daring and enterprising
a hunter, returning without having accom-
plished the ostensible purpose of his peri-
culous excursion.

Aloys in perfect unconsciousness of the
strange surmises which had arisen among
his ignorant, credulous countrymen, related
in answer to the Landmann, the simple facts
of his slaughter of the chamois, and subse-
quent relinquishment of his prey, to devote
his services to the wounded man, producing
with an air of innocent triumph, the still
bloody knife with which he had dismembered
the spoil, as the sole remaining evidence of
his sylvan victory.

At the sight of the blood-stained knife a
murmur ran thro' the assembly, as it was evi-
dently by a similar weapon that the murder
had been committed; and the story of the
chamois, by which Aloys accounted for its
condition, began to bear somewhat of an
apocryphal character to minds already under
the influence of prejudice. It was then men-
tioned by an inhabitant of S—, that the
deceased had been supposed to quit his native
valley under the influence of a rejected suit
of Clara Meyer, who was now about to be
united with Aloys; and the return of a rival,
with such an increase of wealth as might prob-
ably weigh with his father, if not with the
maiden herself seemed to supply to the com-
mission of this mysterious crime that motive
which had hitherto been sought in vain.

The tide of public opinion, till then favor-
able to the youth, bravery and reputed piety
of Aloys began rapidly to turn, and the
Landmann, though his suspicions were
strongly counterbalanced by the open frank-
ness and honest indignation painted by Aloys
countenance, saw himself obliged to yield to
the clamor which demanded his detention.
Willing, however, that the young man should
have the full benefit of the testimony of his
own neighborhood, and the solace afforded
by the society of his friends, he readily con-
sented to have him escorted to his own vil-
lage of M—, which indeed as the prin-
cipal seat of justice in the valley, possessed
the only prison it could furnish, in the masonry
ruins of a baronial castle, of which the dun-
geon alone remained entire.

The news of this disastrous occurrence
had spread like wild fire through the valley
and ere the prisoner and his escort reached
M—, half its families had been plunged
in consternation by an event so tragical and
unexpected. Very few of its townsmen
lent the slightest credit to the atrocious charge,
the young were with difficulty restrained
from attempting a rescue, elders, though
they disbelieved the facts, in the train of
circumstantial evidence, a presumption a-
gainst the accused, the consequences of

which nothing short of the discovery of the
real assassin, could well avert.

Aloys, while conveying to the chateau on
a hill overlooking the village, had to pass
the cottage of Conrad Meyer, the father of
Clara; and it was some alleviation of his mis-
ery, to see at his threshold the aged man,
who taking the young man by the hand, said
before the assembled multitude, 'I and my
daughter know him to be innocent. There
is in this a mystery, which God in his own
good time will clear up. He is my son,
and I will accompany him to that dreary
abode, which, whatever it be to the convict
ed, should at least to the suspected, be
made a place of safety, not of punishment.'

These words of Conrad soothed the in-
dignant spirit of the youth, while his influ-
ence and activity gave to the gloomy dun-
geon all the air of comfort it was capable of
receiving.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following are the replies of General
Cass and Mr. Buchanan, to the interroga-
tories propounded to them by the committee
appointed for that purpose at the State con-
vention held in Indianapolis on the 9th Janu-
ary last. Mr. Van Buren's will be publish-
ed next week.

REPLY OF MR. CASS.

[Copy.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8th 1842.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter, enclosing the
resolutions of the Democratic Convention
of the State of Indiana, was addressed to
me at Washington, but did not reach that
city, till after I had left there. It was then
forwarded to me at this place, and in conse-
quence of having stopped upon the route,
considerable delay has occurred in its receipt.
I make this explanation to account for that
delay.

I shall now proceed to answer the ques-
tions proposed by the Convention, briefly, but
frankly; satisfied it will be more agreeable
to yourselves, and your colleagues of the
Convention, that I should be explicit, than
I should be led into tedious dissertations.

With respect to a National Bank, I have
to remark, that I have always entertained
doubts of the power of Congress to charter
such an institution. The indirect process by
which it is deduced from a very general pro-
vision, of that instrument, has never been sat-
isfactory to me. But there is the less neces-
sity for entering more in detail into the con-
stitutional question, as it seems to me the
public voice has pronounced itself, and just-
ly, against the incorporation of any national
bank by Congress. No such institution
should, in my opinion, be established.

In answer to the second question, which
relates to the distribution of the proceeds of
the public lands among the several States, I
reply, that I think no such distribution should
be made. I will state, in a few words, the
ground of this opinion. The necessary reve-
nue for the support of the government of
the United States, must come from the peo-
ple, and it must be supplied by direct or in-
direct taxation, or by the sale of public prop-
erty. The general sentiment is opposed to
direct taxation by the general government in
time of peace; and of course there are left
but the other two sources of supply to meet
its expenses. Their proceeds must consti-
tute the revenue for the country; and if one
of them is abstracted or diminished, an ad-
ditional burden is thrown upon the other.—
Whatever sum the necessary expenses of
the government may require, if the proceeds
of the public lands make no part of it, the
whole must be raised by taxation. If they
make part of it, then the amount of taxation
is diminished by the sum supplied by these
proceeds. It follows that any proposition
to divert the proceeds of these lands from
the support of the government is in fact but
a proposition to lay taxes upon the people.

If a permanent annual revenue of eighteen
millions of dollars is necessary for an eco-
nomical administration of the government,
and if two millions of these are produced by
the sales of public lands, let the source of this
supply be diverted to some other object, and
these two millions must be provided by the
imposition of taxes. All this is too clear to
need further illustration. A proposition then
to distribute the proceeds of the public lands
among the several States, is, in effect, but
a proposition to increase the taxation of the
people of the United States through the me-
dium of the general government, in order
that the amount, thus increased, may be paid
into the treasuries of the respective States.

To me it appears perfectly clear that what
ever may be the annual sum produced by
the sale of lands, that sum is a part of the
revenue of the country, and that it is just as
competent for Congress to take any other
two millions, supposing that to be the amount,
from the public treasury, and divide them
among the States, as to select for that pur-
pose, the dollars actually produced by the
land sales. It seems to me that such a
course of action would be injurious in prac-
tice, dangerous in principle, and without war-
rant in the Constitution of the United States.
The theory of our political institutions, is fa-
miliar to us all. The government of all
the confederated States, have their respect-
ive rights and duties clearly defined, and
each within its proper sphere, is independ-
ent of the others, each raises and expends
its revenue, and performs all the necessary

functions of a sovereign State. What right
has one to interfere with another, unless in
cases marked out by the Constitution itself?
If the general government can provide a reve-
nue for the respective States, and does pro-
vide one, it clear that one great distinctive fea-
ture of our political system will disappear, and
that the relation between the confederation
as such, and the individual States composing
it, will be wholly changed. Human sagaci-
ty cannot foretell what would be the entire
result of this state of things, but it is easy
to predict that this new application of the
money power would give to the government

the United States a strength never com-
templated by the American people, and ir-
reconcilable, with our constitutional organi-
zation, and that it would lead to a habit of de-
pendence on the part of the States, by which
their efficiency to resist any encroachments
of the general government would be paral-
ysed. Without pushing these considera-
tions further, I conclude this branch of the
subject by repeating, that in my opinion, no
distribution of the proceeds of the public
lands should be made.

The subject of a protective tariff has been
so long and ably discussed, that it would be
useless for me to do more than give you the
result of my views. I think, then, that the
revenue of the government ought to be bro't
down to the lowest point compatible with the
performance of its constitutional functions;
and that in the imposition of duties, necessa-
ry, with the proceeds of the public lands, to
provide this revenue, incidental protection
should be afforded to such branches of Amer-
ican industry as may require it. This ap-
pears to me not only constitutional, but cal-
led for by the great interest of the country;
and if a protective tariff, upon this principle,
were wisely & moderately established, and then
left to its own operation, so that the commu-
nity could calculate upon its reasonable dura-
tion, and thus avoid ruinous fluctuations, we
might look for as general acquiescence in
the arrangement, as we can ever expect in
questions of this complicated kind, when lo-
cal feelings have been enlisted, which a pru-
dent legislature must consult, more or less,
and endeavor to reconcile.

A proposition to amend the constitution of
the United States, is one which I should
always receive with great caution. There is
already in our country too great a disposi-
tion to seek, in changes of the laws and con-
stitutions, remedies for evils to which all so-
cieties are more or less liable; instead of leav-
ing them to find their own cure in the opera-
tion of the ordinary causes which act upon
communities. It is often better to suffer a
partial inconvenience, than rashly to alter the
fundamental principles of a political system.
Stability is better than change, when change
is not decidedly called for. I am not aware
that the exercise of the veto power has, for
many years, produced any injury to the pub-
lic service. On the contrary, I think in those
cases where it has been recently interposed,
it has been properly applied, and that its ac-
tion has been approved by a great majority
of the people. I see, therefore, no practical
evil which demands in this respect, a change
in the constitution of the United States.—
Should cases of this nature occur, it will be
then time to seek the proper remedy.

Your last questions regard the obligations
which the nomination of a national demo-
cratic convention should impose upon those
persons whose names have been brought for-
ward in connection with the Presidency of
the United States. In the summer of 1841,
in answer to an application from a commit-
tee appointed by a democratic meeting in
the city of Philadelphia, I stated my deter-
mination not to suffer my name to be used in
this matter, unless nominated by the national
democratic convention. To that declaration
I yet adhere; and I add, in the terms of your
question, that I shall give my support and in-
fluence to the nominees of that convention.
I beg leave, however, to remark, as the sub-
ject has excited discussion in respectable
quarters, that I am firmly impressed with
the belief that no portion of the democratic
party will weaken its strength, or hazard the
favorable result we have a right to expect,
by precipitating the period of the meeting of
the convention. The great object is a union
of views, to prevent the efforts of the party
from being rendered useless by divisions,
and this union is best attained by that pro-
cess, which shall best ascertain the public
will,—the only legitimate source of authori-
ty. To effect this, the representatives of the
convention should come from the people;
and should assemble to exercise their func-
tions in as short an interval before the Pres-
idential election as may be compatible with
the preparatory arrangements and investiga-
tions which such a great object requires.—
The people should have all the time possible
to express their latest will in the nomination
of the candidate to be submitted for their
support. Nothing can be gained, and much
may be lost by undue haste. It may wear
the appearance of distrust of the people, or
of an unwillingness to leave their proper
cause in their own hands. There, however,
it should be left to the last reasonable mo-
ment, and then the Convention will be the
fair exponents of the will of their consti-
tuents, at the time the delegated trust is to be
exercised. I do not suffer myself to doubt.

Daniel Webster.—The N. Y. Herald learns from a source entitled to credit, that in the beginning of May, Mr. Daniel Webster will retire from the State Department, and immediately thereupon, a new re-organization will take place in the Cabinet. Mr. Webster has just signified this intention to the President, and it is probable that he will either take the mission to London, or that to Paris.

STRANGE SIGHTS!—Three Ladies of Fulton stepped out of their door the other evening, and the first sight that met their eyes, was a splendid house in the heavens. They distinctly saw the door open and could see people within. The young ladies say, if any gentlemen want further proof, they can call on them personally. Hold me!—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Horrible!—The Norwich Courier gives a brief report of a trial for manslaughter, revealing an act of brutality almost incredible. The prisoners were David Frost and his wife Mary. It appeared in evidence that the prisoners and the parents of the child lived in the same tenement. That they met in the apartment occupied by Frost, on Saturday evening, that an altercation took place between the women; that Mary the prisoner seized Sarah Gardner, tore her clothes, forced her out of doors, and took from her her child, which she retained. When she forced the mother out of the door, she told her she would burn up her child. In one hour the mother returned to her own room and found her child lying in front of the fire, in the agonies of death. It had been placed so near the coals as to roast to death. The jury found Mary guilty, and she was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State prison.

We are requested to announce **MADISON SWEETSER** as candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—Wholesale Prices.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Beef, cwt. | \$2 50 | Pork, 1 50 |
| Lard, lb. | 4 | Butter, lb. 10 |
| Cheese, lb. | 6 | Bacon, 3 4 |
| Flour, bbl. | 3 00 | Wheat, bush. 44 50 |
| Rye, 25 | 25 | Oats, 20 |
| Corn, 25 | 25 | Potatoes, 18 |
| Onions, 50 | 50 | Beans, 50 |
| Peas, 50 | 50 | Eggs, doz. 4 |
| Dried Apples, 75 | Whiskey, gal. 20 | |
| Cranberries, 1 00 | Salt, bbl. 2 00 | 2 25 |

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

| Bank of | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Bank of Wootter | Wootter |
| Commercial Bank | Cincinnati |
| Franklin Bank | do |
| Lafayette Bank | do |
| Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. | do |
| Bank of Madison | Madison |
| Bank of Circleville | H. Lawrence Cash |
| Bank of Newark | Norwalk |
| Bank of Geneva | Painesville |
| Bank of Zanesville | Zanesville |
| Bank of Marietta | Marietta |
| Bank of Mount Pleasant | Mount Pleasant |
| Bank of St. Clairsville | St. Clairsville |
| Bank of Columbus | Columbus |
| Columbian Bk of N. Lisbon | New Lisbon |
| Farmers and mechanics Bk | Steenboville |
| Muskingum bank | Putnam |
| Dayton Bank | Dayton |
| Bank of Sandusky | Sandusky |
| Western Reserve bank | Warren |
| Bank of Xenia | Xenia |

| Bank of | Notes |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Bank of Louisville | Louisville |
| Do do payable in | Philadelphia |
| Bank of Kentucky | Louisville |
| branch | Hopkinsville |
| branch | Bowling Green |
| branch | Danville |
| branch | Lexington |
| branch | Frankfort |
| branch | Mayfield |
| Northern bank of Ky. | Lexington |
| branch | Richmond |
| do | Covington |
| do | Louisville |

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Splendid and Fashionable

Furniture & Chairs!

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and Windsor Chairs, Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Trunks, &c. &c. B. H. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his warehouse, where they may find every article in his line which they may need, either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards. The public is invited to call at his warehouse on Columbia Street, one door east of Bellamy's Shoe Shop, and inspect some splendid Sideboards, Sofas, Dressing Bureaus, and Mahogany Chairs. Fort Wayne, April 29, 1843.

Schooling Reduced.

E. H. MURRAY, to suit the hard times, has reduced his rates of schooling to the following prices: Orthography, Spelling, and reading \$1 50 per quarter; Writing and Arithmetic \$2; Grammar and Geography \$2 50; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Composition \$2. Public speaking on Pa. afternoons, with other exercises, will be attended to. Competent females are engaged for minor pupils—every means will be used to make the school agreeable and pleasant. School hours from 9 until 12 and from 2 until 5 o'clock. School room in front of John Edsall's house on main street, Hannu's addition. April 22, '43.

Medical Notice.

DOCTOR SNYDER makes a respectful tender of the professional services in the various branches of **MEDICINE & SURGERY.** He may be consulted at the American House, Fort Wayne, April 4, '43.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

For the Spring Trade.

THE subscribers have received in addition to their former stock, a fresh supply of goods calculated for the approaching season. Those in want of **Great Bargains** will find it to their interest to call at the Green Store.

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
Fort Wayne, April 15, 1843.

CALICOES.—10,000 yards calicoes, selling

cheaper than ever at **TOWNLEY'S**.
April 15, 1843.

SHIRTINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—6,000 yds.

heavy and wide variety cloth for sale at **TOWNLEY'S**.
April 15.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in

the Post Office at Fort Wayne, April 1st 1843. If not called for before the 1st of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Wm Ashley | L |
| Richard Anderson | Valentine Leonhard |
| B | Elias Lightner |
| J C Bowler | F D Lawrie |
| M A Bowler | M |
| Henry Bruckner 2 | A Moore |
| John Bower | Era Munson |
| Richard Barrow | M Muberry 2 |
| Winfield W Beutly | Thos R Maxfield |
| S M Black | Wm McClure |
| Rev. Ellen Burt | Carl Sam'l Mahon |
| Rev. Benoit | Amber Miller |
| Nathan Brunson | Ezra May |
| Jonathan or Wm Ball | Rob't Miller |
| Benj Ball & Wm Green | Margaret Mchen |
| Miss Emily Boss | Gen Jonathan McCarty 5 |
| B B S | B |
| Samuel J Back | John Nicoly |
| George T Baron | John Noodman |
| Wm Berry | O |
| Lot S Bayless | James Ormiston 2 |
| C | P |
| David H Colerick | Wm Polke |
| E F Colerick 2 | Abraham Pratt |
| C Colerick | Asa Powers |
| H Cooper 3 | Wm Pease |
| Mrs Jane Clinger | Allen Pratt |
| J D Cliver | Anthony Poinsett |
| John H Clinger | Q |
| William Clendenen | Mr Quinn |
| Margaret Crosier | Orville Quinn |
| Jacob Clinger | R |
| Stephen B Bonel | Ross Rowie |
| Patrick Commis | D v d W Read |
| John Clinger | Wm Rattledge |
| J N Clavin | Frederick Reed Jr |
| Charles Chapman | Nicholas T Rue |
| D | Eliza Rains |
| Charles Dillie | Perry Reynolds |
| James Daily 2 | Clement Ryan 2 |
| E | Phileman Rundles |
| W G Ewing | James A Royce |
| S S Edsall | Amos Richardson |
| Thos Emery | Alex Roda |

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Valuable Law Books.

KINNE'S LAW COMPENDIUM.

QUESTIONS and answers on law, alphabetically arranged, with reference to the most approved authorities, by Asa Kinne, Esq. 2 vols. 1st volume containing 600 pages; 2d vol. 250. Collins, Kess & Co., 351 Pearl street, N. York. The plan of arrangement and execution of this work, has received the highest commendations from many of the most distinguished jurists in the U. S., a few only of which we subjoin.

Extract of a letter from James T. Austin, Esq. Atty General of the State of Massachusetts.

I have examined this work to some extent and have been greatly satisfied with its plan and execution. The manner of presenting the subject to the mind by a direct question, is exceedingly well calculated in my judgment, to produce a clear and exact impression, especially in a selection of the law, to which precision and accuracy are indispensable.

The answers given are full and explicit, and fortified by an exhibition of authority which demonstrate the industry and learning with which the work has been prepared.

I cannot doubt that it will be well received by profession, and be found useful to the public.

JAMES T. AUSTIN.

From Chief Justice Williams of Vermont.

The utility of a work of this kind depends on the accuracy with which it is compiled.

From the attention I have been able to give it, I should think you had bestowed much labor and industry upon the work, and that the answers are faithfully and accurately digested from the several books to which reference is had, and that it will be useful to the profession.

CHAS. K WILLIAMS.

From Judge Bouvier, Philadelphia.

I have examined the work and do not hesitate to say it will be highly useful to students and practitioners generally. The plan is calculated to impress the memory by calling the attention to a single point which, perhaps, would have escaped observation.

I have found it correct in giving the answers, and the reference which are made cannot fail to be useful in making further research.

J. BOUVIER.

From Wm. L. Hust, Esq. Philadelphia.

I have examined the work with great pleasure. It is calculated to be a greater help to the student than any other work of its size now extant, and will find its way upon every lawyer's table as a valuable ready reference. The authorities are correctly stated, the questions are skillfully, that besides the advantage resulting to students of preventing the decisions of English and American cases at a glance, there is as much reference as in a digest or quadruple its size.

WM. L. HURST.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE.

The most important parts of Blackstone's Commentaries reduced to questions and answers—by Asa Kinne. One volume, second edition, improved and enlarged, with Index and Glossary, N. Y. 1833.

This compilation has received the approbation of Charles Walworth and Kent of New York. Chief Justice Cranoh of Washington City, Chief Justice Williams of Vermont, Chief Justice Weston of Maine, Chief Justice Tucker of Virginia, Mr. Justice Story of Cambridge University, Ovid F Johnson, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, R. S. Field, Attorney General of New Jersey, Hon. Judges, Peters, Jones, Bouvier, and Connelley of Philadelphia, Hon. Lucas Thompson of Staunton Va., P. S. Duponceau, Wm L Hurst, David Paul Brown, and Joseph Ingersoll, Esq. of Philadelphia, President John Tyler, &c.

KINNE'S KENT.

The most important parts of Kent's Commentaries on American Law reduced to questions and answers.—By Asa Kinne. 2d edition, with an Index and Glossary, 1840. The bench and bar of the United States have given the most flattering testimonials in favor of this publication.

Extract of a letter from Chancellor Kent to the Author.

I am much pleased with the ability, fidelity, and accuracy, with which you have stated the answers as drawn from the text. I approve of the work and wish it success, for I think it is well calculated to facilitate and promote the study and diffusion of the elementary principles of constitutional and municipal law embodied in the commentaries.

JAS. KENT.

From Chief Justice Hamilton of New Jersey.

The extract of a letter from the learned commentator which accompanies the work, must be highly gratifying to the author, with it affords ample pledge to the profession and to the public at large of the accuracy and

United States Calendar for 1943

President, JOHN TYLER.
Vice President, W. P. MANGUM.

Cabinet—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster;
Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer;
Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

Postmaster General, C. A. Wickliffe.

Attorney General, Hugh S. Legare.

Com'r of Patents, H. L. Ellsworth.

Com'r of Land Office, Thomas H. Blake.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney.

Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

Reporter, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

Indiana State Register.

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;

SAMUEL HALL, Lieut. Governor;

WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;

MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;

GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;

E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge;

C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;

H. BASSETT, Clerk;

ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;

ISAAC BLACKFORD, CHARLES DEWEY, JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Judges of the Supreme Court;

P. H. COBURN, Clerk;

County Commissioners sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Court sits on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MORRIS, Auditor of Allen Co. T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer, do. Offices, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

P. G. JONES, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick building, Columbia street.

R. E. FLEMING, Recorder. Office on Clinton Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne City Council meets first Monday in each month. Henry Lotz, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, east of Treasurer's.

Fort Wayne Branch Bank. S. Hanna, President; H. McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesdays.

New School.

E. H. MURRAY would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence. Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

Terms:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, \$2.50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, \$3 per quarter.

Wooden Ware Baskets &c.

CEDAR and common tubs; wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

County Order taken at Par

At this office on newspaper and printing accounts, if offered during the present month, most and most kinds of produce will be taken fair market prices.

November 1942.

Lafayette Flour.

ON commission, a superior lot of Superior Flour from the Lafayette Mills.

S. HINTON.

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscribers have on hand a general assortment of Medicines which they will sell low; consisting in part of the following:

Epsom and Glauber Salts,

Cream Tartar.

Sulphur.

Castor Oil & Olive do.

Turkey Opium.

Sulph. Quinine.

Rhubarb.

Paregoric.

Bateman's drops,

Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Senna & Magnesia.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Jan. 28, 1943.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGEON respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Compere and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & K. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON.

C. E. STURGEON.

Fort Wayne March 20 1941.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they are now carrying on the CABINETMAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Andrew Eminger as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.

C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, March 10, 1943

Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!

F. P. TINKHAM in

call at his old establishment, west of R. W. Taylor's store, on Columbia street, and see the quality and prices of his chairs and Furniture. A general assortment will be constantly kept on hand.

Also, 700 Saw Log Cabin, and Curled Sugar, White Walnut, and other fine woods, to be delivered at Ewing's mill on Cedar creek; Thompson & Miller's, on St. Mary's; Owens', Browning's or Fairfield's, on St. Mary's; Bayless, on Abbot; Stinner, New Haven; the Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 31, 1942.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main street, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and at cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce from distances will meet us attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER,

JOHN M. MILLER.

PROSPHOTOS

TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazine

AND

Democratic Review.

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1942

JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Barnett, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whit-

ted, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parker Godwin,

Howthorne, Davens, Paulding, A. H. Everett,

Brownson, Cambridge, J. L. Stevens, Tilden,

Tassier, Emmons, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll,

Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.

It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarities of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his cabinet.

The portraits with which this intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of:

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,

Hon. Silas Wright of New York,

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania,

John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,

T. H. Benton, of Missouri,

R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,

Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.

C. C. Cambréling, of New York,

Governor, Dorr, Rhode Island,

Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of those of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

THE subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington.

By the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, the price of subscription, and the price of the magazine, is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography, a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,

57 Chatham street New York.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humor, which is not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them.

DR. BRANDRETH'S

Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the

system, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st. between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pills can be obtained. The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,

River—J. Harmon,

—D. McLean.

Also for sale by on Eel River, Huntington.

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken a new and commodious saloon, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar is abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Office, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the traveller comfortable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1942.

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them.

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1942.

MACKEREL, No. 1 and 2, a prime article.

Jan. 14.

B. SAUNDERS.

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry street, nearly opposite

the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Stays and Leghorns. Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted or having accounts with the estates of the following, named Bankrupts to wit:

Henry Russell, William L. Moon

Isaac Farley, William Thorp,

Andrew Dyes, Hiram T. Dewey,

Stevens & Embry, Thos. J. Lewis

Asa Miller, Thos. F. Lane,

Bradford B. Stevens, George C. Hartman

John Rutledge, A. J. H. Mills,

James H. Jacoby,

Are requested to settle immediately, or I shall be compelled to bring suit.

R. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

Feb. 11, '43.

Fort Wayne Foundry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

Mill and Machine Castings of every description.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lake Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons

Wagon Boxes, Plough Irons, W. ed

Harrow Wheels, &c. &c.

Or made to order and as good terms as they can be had at the Upper Canal, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Milwaukee.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to Wood's

Cast Iron Ploughs, a superior

article; also a horse Plough

for weeding corn. All of which

will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

Sugar Kettles kept constantly on hand.

BOWSER, ORBISON, & STORY.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Hugh Day, late of Allen county, Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them as the law direct, and all persons indebted to the same will be expected to make immediate settlement. The estate is supposed insolvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Dec. 24, 1842.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE:

"Discover what will destroy Life, and secure a great man."

Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you immortal.

"The human body, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S

External Remedy, or Liniment,

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, stings, swellings, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffening of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, group, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never-to-be-sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford as the qualities of the External Remedy, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. I have cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,

Elion River—J. Harmon,

Marion—D. McLean,

Sept. 10, 1842.

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

BLANKETS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cuffs, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinos, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, All Pacha cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Gingham, Mousseline de Laines, Linens, Bobinetes, Laces, artificial Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Sheeting, Batting, Wickings, and Cotton Yarn.—Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes of every description.

Hand-saws, Axes, Chisels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and best Jamaica Iron and Nails of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for cash.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 1842.

"On his own Hook."

I AUC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a new and commodious saloon, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar is abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Office, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the traveller comfortable.

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Fort Wayne, June 4, 1942.

MACKEREL, No. 1 and 2, a prime article.

Jan. 14.

B. SAUNDERS.

India Rubber Over Shoes.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received an assortment of Ladies and Men's India Rubber over shoes.

Soap and Candles.

S. HINTON having purchased the stock of S. C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low, and the quality will warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern article, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

News Ink at 30 cents per pound.

Common do " 40 do do

Book do F " 50 do do

do do F F " 75 do do

Superfine do F F F " 100 do do

Vermillion do F F F " 300 do do